Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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Proposals by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative to enhance transparency for strengthening the review process for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Working paper submitted by the members of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Turkey and United Arab Emirates)

Significance of transparency

1. The principle of transparency, like those of irreversibility and verifiability, is indispensable in the process of nuclear disarmament. Indeed, the principle of transparency underpins the other two principles. Without clarity on existing arsenals, negotiations and verification of nuclear weapon reductions become very problematic. It would also complicate the task of providing confidence to States that nuclear disarmament measures have been accomplished in an irreversible manner.

2. Increased transparency builds confidence and trust at regional and international levels. It helps to establish a common ground for dialogue and negotiation. Therefore, increased transparency allows further reductions in nuclear weapons towards their total elimination.

3. The principle of transparency, together with the principles of irreversibility and verifiability, strengthens the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as established by the States parties to the Treaty in 2000 and 2010.[1] States parties to the Treaty agreed in 2000 that increased transparency by the nuclear-weapon States is a part of the 13 steps on disarmament agreed in the same year. In 2010, they committed to the principle of transparency in relation to the implementation of their Non-Proliferation Treaty obligations.

[1] See also the working paper on increased transparency in nuclear disarmament (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.III/WP.10) of 19 March 2014, submitted by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative to the third Preparatory Committee of the 2015 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review; and the recommendations for consideration by the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.2015/WP.16) of 20 March 2015, submitted by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative to the 2015 Review Conference.

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Transparency in the context of strengthening the Non-Proliferation Treaty review process

4. Transparency is important not only in nuclear disarmament but also in reviewing implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.[2] The Non-Proliferation Treaty review process has made certain progress in according additional responsibilities to the five recognized nuclear-weapon States to increase their reporting and transparency commitments, as evidenced by the action plan contained in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference. However, whereas reports to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), based on the IAEA safeguards system, play an important role in providing transparency in the implementation of Non-Proliferation Treaty non-proliferation obligations by non-nuclear-weapon States, there exists no specific transparency or accountability mechanism for nuclear disarmament obligations of nuclear-weapon States.

5. It is difficult to measure progress on the implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and of commitments made under it. Adopting a standard reporting form can establish a baseline to measure progress, thus helping to create a common frame of reference about the past actions and implementation efforts of all States parties to the Treaty. This helps the Non-Proliferation Treaty review process in at least two ways: (a) enhancing confidence not only among nuclear-weapon States but also between nuclear- and non-nuclear weapon States; and (b) forming the basis for a more objective, fact-based approach to the review exercise.

6. The Non-Proliferation Treaty review process plays a key role as an accountability mechanism for nuclear-weapon States. It is therefore critical that transparency and reporting are firmly embedded into the strengthening of the Treaty review process.

7. The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative considers that adequate reporting is an effective instrument both for providing greater transparency and for greater accountability as a part of the strengthened Non-Proliferation Treaty review process. Based on the Treaty review outcome documents of 2000 and 2010, reporting is considered an important part of the implementation of Non-Proliferation Treaty obligations relating to transparency and disarmament.

Enhancing reporting of implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty

8. One effective way to improve transparency is reporting by all States parties on their implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and of the 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty action plan. In this regard, the three draft standard reporting forms previously submitted by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative are helpful:

(a) For nuclear-weapon States, template contained in the annex to document NPT/CONF.2015/PC.I/WP.12 (proposed in 2012): designed for use by nuclear-weapon States in fulfilling their commitments under actions 5 and 21 of the 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty Action Plan;[3]

[2] NPT/CONF.2015/PC.III/WP.10 (see footnote 1).

[3] Working paper on the transparency of nuclear weapons: the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.I/WP.12) of 20 April 2012, submitted by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative to the first Preparatory Committee of the 2015 Review Conference.

(b) For non-nuclear-weapon States, template contained in the annex to document NPT/CONF.2015/WP.17 (proposed in 2015): designed for use by non-nuclear-weapon States in fulfilling their commitments under action 20 of the 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty action plan and used by a number of members of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative to report on their implementation of action plan undertakings;[4]

(c) For both nuclear- and non-nuclear-weapon States, template contained in the annex to document NPT/CONF.2020/PC.I/WP.17 (proposed in 2017): designed for use by all States parties to report on their implementation of Non-Proliferation Treaty commitments, particularly under the 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty action plan. That template, which integrates and supersedes the reporting templates proposed by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, suggested previously and referred to at (a) and (b) above, is replicated in the annex to the present paper.[5]

9. The adoption of a standard reporting form is an important first step to systematize reporting and develop a common frame of reference. The reports submitted by the nuclear-weapon States in 2014 and 2015 indicate that they are based on a "common framework". However, they do not refer to a "standard reporting form" that should have been agreed to by nuclear-weapon States in accordance with action 21 of the 2010 action plan. A standard reporting form is necessary to ensure the same level of transparency across the reports of different nuclear-weapon States.

Proposals by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative to enhance transparency by improving reporting

10. The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative makes the following proposals for implementation during the 2020 Non-Proliferation Treaty review process:

(a) All States parties should, during the 2020 review cycle, continue to report regularly on their undertakings under the 2010 action plan, using the standard reporting form proposed in 2017 by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative for both nuclear- and non-nuclear-weapon States, which is replicated in the annex to the present paper;

(b) All nuclear-weapon States are strongly encouraged to:

(i) Agree upon a "standard reporting form" as soon as possible in accordance with action 21 of the 2010 action plan, taking into account the standard reporting form replicated in the annex to the present paper and building on the "common framework" under which nuclear-weapon States made their national reports during the 2015 Non-Proliferation Treaty review cycle;

(ii) Report to the 2019 Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee on their 2010 action plan undertakings along the lines of action 5 of the 2010 action plan, mutatis mutandis (action 5 provided for reporting to the 2014 Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee);

[4] Joint working paper on transparency by non-nuclear-weapon States parties (NPT/CONF.2015/WP.17) of 20 March 2015, submitted by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative to the 2015 Review Conference.

[5] Joint working paper on transparency by all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.2020/PC.I/WP.17) of 19 April 2017, submitted by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative to the first Preparatory Committee of the 2020 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference.

(c) The Chair of the 2019 Preparatory Committee could usefully explore allocating time for States parties to:

(i) Review the proportion of States parties issuing regular reporting;

(ii) Encourage States to identify and remove any barriers to optimal reporting;

(iii) Consider asking the Office for Disarmament Affairs to collate data and report on national reporting practice;

(d) The 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons should take stock and consider next steps for improving the Non-Proliferation Treaty review process (see para. 11 below).

11. In order to enhance transparency further, the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative makes the following proposals for consideration by the 2020 Review Conference.

(a) The reporting mechanism should be further entrenched and improved within the framework of the strengthening of the Non-Proliferation Treaty review process;

(b) At the 2020 Review Conference, the States parties should agree on the reporting form(s) to be used by States parties in reporting. In this regard, reporting forms previously suggested by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative could be useful reference points (see para. 8 above and the annex to the present paper);

(c) The States parties should agree to make future regular reports at specified frequencies. The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative suggests that an appropriate reporting schedule would be for all States parties to submit their reports in time for the following meetings: the second Preparatory Committee session of each cycle and every review conference;

(d) (In case of lack of agreement among nuclear-weapon States by 2020) Nuclear-weapon States should implement action 21 of the 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty action plan by reaching agreement on a standard reporting form. Reporting intervals for nuclear-weapon States should be no longer, and preferably shorter, than those for non-nuclear-weapon States;

(e) Preparatory Committee sessions should allocate time to discuss the practice of reporting by all States parties and challenges faced by States parties in reporting. At least one Preparatory Committee session per review cycle should allocate specific time to discuss the reporting practice of nuclear-weapon States. Preparatory Committee session chairs should forward a summary of outcomes of all discussion of reporting practice and related challenges to the presiding officer of the next Preparatory Committee or review conference;

(f) The 2025 Review Conference should be clearly mandated to:

(i) Review progress made up until 2025 in implementing the reporting mechanism;

(ii) Decide on next steps in the elaboration and further improvement of the reporting mechanism.

Annex

Report by [country] on the implementation of the action plan agreed at the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Action 20 of the action plan contained in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons calls on States parties to submit regular reports on their implementation of the plan, as well as of the 13 practical steps towards disarmament contained in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, and of article VI, paragraph 4 (c), of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference decision entitled "Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament". Action 21 of the action plan states that, as a confidence-building measure, all nuclear-weapon States are encouraged to agree as soon as possible on a standard reporting form and to determine appropriate reporting intervals for the purpose of voluntarily providing standard information without prejudice to national security. [country] submits this report in accordance with these commitments.

Action number	*Examples of information to include (if applicable)*
Nuclear disarmament	
1	Summary of national policy on nuclear disarmament, including any relevant initiatives and actions which serve to illustrate the policy.
	Membership in regional/multilateral groups that promote nuclear disarmament.
2	National policy on irreversibility, verifiability and transparency, including any relevant initiatives and actions which serve to illustrate the policy.
	Support for relevant General Assembly resolutions that support irreversibility, verifiability and transparency.
3	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States)
	Summary of unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures to reduce national stockpiles of nuclear weapons.
4	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States)
	Current information on aggregate numbers of deployed nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles in accordance with the most recent reporting through the new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START).
	Summary of recent inspections of facilities through New START.
	Summary of any meetings of the Bilateral Consultative Commission established by New START.
	Summary of bilateral meetings to discuss future nuclear reduction agreements.
5 (a)	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States)
	Information on the overall reductions in the national stockpile of all types of nuclear weapons during the five review cycles since the Non-Proliferation Treaty was indefinitely extended: 1995–2000, 2000–2005, 2005–2010, 2010–2015 and 2015–present.

Action number	*Examples of information to include (if applicable)*
5 (b)	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States) Information on the current stockpile of all types of nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles, including deployed and non-deployed, strategic and non-strategic, and those awaiting dismantlement, as well as their locations. Information should be provided in the following categories for both nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles: (i) total number, including those awaiting dismantlement; and (ii) number in stockpile (deployed strategic and non-strategic, non-deployed strategic and non-strategic), excluding those awaiting dismantlement. In addition, for delivery vehicles of nuclear warheads: number of delivery vehicles by type (missiles, aircraft, submarines, artillery, others) for item (ii) above. Information on current stockpiles of fissile material for nuclear weapons. Information should be provided in the following categories: (i) aggregate amount of plutonium produced for national security purposes/nuclear weapons purposes (in metric tons); (ii) aggregate amount of highly enriched uranium produced for national security purposes/nuclear weapons purposes (in metric tons); and (iii) amount of fissile material declared excess for national security purposes/nuclear weapons (in metric tons). *Note*: Nuclear weapons purposes are a subcategory of national security purposes, which includes military purposes other than nuclear weapons, such as for naval fuel.
5 (c)	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States) Measures taken, or in the process of being taken, to diminish the role and significance of nuclear weapons in military and security concepts, doctrines and policies. Information on the scope and focus of policy reviews, either scheduled, under way or completed, relating to nuclear weapon stockpiles, nuclear doctrine or nuclear posture.
5 (d)	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States) Summary of discussions on policies that could prevent the use of nuclear weapons and eventually lead to their elimination, lessen the danger of nuclear war and contribute to the non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear weapons.
5 (e)	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States) Measures taken, or in the process of being taken, to reduce the operational readiness of the reporting State's nuclear arsenal. Summary of efforts to engage non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on reducing the operational status of nuclear weapons.
5 (f)	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States) Measures taken, or in the process of being taken, to reduce the risk of accidental use of nuclear weapons.

Action number	*Examples of information to include (if applicable)*
5 (g)	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States)
	Summary of any unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral confidence- and security-building measures to enhance transparency and increase mutual confidence, as well as those measures put in place with regard to nuclear weapons.
6	Support for the establishment of a subsidiary body in the Conference on Disarmament to deal with nuclear disarmament, including through support for relevant draft programmes of work of the Conference, Non-Proliferation Treaty working papers and/or General Assembly resolutions.
	Participation in any working groups on nuclear disarmament.
7	Support for the establishment of a subsidiary body in the Conference on Disarmament to discuss effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, including through support for relevant draft programmes of work of the Conference, Non-Proliferation Treaty working papers and/or General Assembly resolutions.
8	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States)
	Description of unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral security assurances provided to non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
9	(For all States)
	National efforts to support the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties.
	Support for relevant General Assembly resolutions and/or Non-Proliferation Treaty working papers that support the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones.
	Name of nuclear-weapon-free zone treaty to which your country is party.
	(For nuclear-weapon States)
	Summary of efforts (including current status and future prospects) to ratify the relevant protocols of nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties or to review any related reservations on the ratification of such protocols.
	Current status of consultations and cooperation on entry into force of the relevant protocols of nuclear-weapon-free zones.
10	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States)
	Current status of signature and ratification (including dates of signature and ratification) of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and summary of efforts to complete the ratification of that Treaty (if applicable).
	Summary of efforts to encourage Annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
11	Date of signature and ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
	Current status of the reporting State's policy on the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Action number	*Examples of information to include (if applicable)*
12	Confirmation that commitment was met to report at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (Article XIV Conference) held in 2011 on progress made towards the urgent entry into force of that Treaty. Summary of reports made at the subsequent Article XIV Conferences on progress made towards the entry into force of that Treaty.
13	Activities to promote the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the national, regional and global levels, in particular a summary of efforts to encourage all States that have yet to do so to sign and ratify the Treaty (e.g., positions on General Assembly resolutions; participation in Article XIV Conferences or Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty ministerial meetings; participation in Non-Proliferation Treaty working papers and/or national, regional, multilateral activities). Summary of national efforts to fully implement the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (e.g., national legislation or policies). List any nationals who participate in the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Group of Eminent Persons.
14	Summary of national efforts to construct, complete and/or certify International Monitoring System stations. Summary of national efforts to help the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization strengthen its verification regime (e.g., workshops, seminars, training, exercises, voluntary funding contributions and/or in-kind contributions). Summary of national efforts to help develop the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization's on-site inspection capabilities.
15	Support for launching negotiations on a treaty to ban the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, including through support for relevant draft programmes of work of the Conference on Disarmament, General Assembly resolutions and/or Non-Proliferation Treaty working papers. Summary of contributions to the Group of Governmental Experts on the subject. Summary of contributions to the High-level Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty Expert Preparatory Group.
16	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States) Information on any current status and future plans, such as amount and time frame to: (i) declare to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) any fissile material designated as no longer required for military purposes; (ii) place such material under IAEA or other relevant international verification; and/or (iii) arrange for the disposition of such material.
17	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States) Information on the status of the development of appropriate legally binding verification arrangements to ensure the irreversible removal of excess fissile material.

Action number	*Examples (if information to include (if applicable))*
	Proposals and/or statements made in support of the development of appropriate legally binding verification arrangements to ensure the irreversible removal of excess fissile material from military stockpiles by nuclear-weapon States.
18	(Applicable only to nuclear-weapon States) Information on any current or future plans to dismantle, or convert to peaceful uses, facilities that produce fissile material for nuclear weapons purposes. Confirmation that domestic nuclear facilities do not produce fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.
19	Any cooperation among governments, the United Nations and civil society aimed at increasing confidence, improving transparency and developing efficient verification capabilities related to nuclear disarmament. Summary of national, regional and international efforts to promote greater transparency, confidence and efficiency in the verification of nuclear disarmament.
20	Year and official document symbol of all regular reports on the implementation of article VI, paragraph 4 (c), of the 1995 decision entitled "Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament" and the practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference.
21	(For nuclear-weapon States) Any agreed standard reporting form and determined reporting intervals. Summary of efforts to agree on a standard reporting form and to determine appropriate reporting intervals for the purpose of voluntarily providing standard information without prejudice to national security. (For non-nuclear-weapon States) Summary of efforts to encourage the nuclear-weapon States to agree on a standard reporting form and to determine an appropriate reporting interval.
22	Summary of efforts to promote nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation education (e.g., contributions to the report of the Secretary-General, adding the subject to school curriculums, seminars, conferences, exhibitions, partnerships with civil society, public events, social media events, contests).
Nuclear non-proliferation	
23	Summary of efforts to promote universal adherence to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
24	Summary of safeguards agreements concluded with IAEA, such as a comprehensive safeguards agreement, Additional Protocol and/or Modified Small Quantities Protocol.
25	Summary of efforts to conclude a comprehensive safeguards agreement, or to facilitate and encourage others to do so.
26	Summary of national efforts to comply with non-proliferation obligations. Examples of initiatives, including through Non-Proliferation Treaty working papers, that promote high international standards of compliance.

Action number	*Examples of information to include (if applicable)*
	Summary of IAEA conclusions about the non-diversion of declared nuclear material from peaceful nuclear activities and the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities.
27	Summary of national steps taken to address cases of non-compliance with Non-Proliferation Treaty non-proliferation obligations, including the implementation of sanctions regimes imposed by the Security Council or statements in relevant international forums, such as the IAEA General Conference or Board of Governors.
28	Date of signature and entry into force of an Additional Protocol agreement with IAEA.
	Summary of efforts to implement the Additional Protocol or to encourage and facilitate others to do so.
29	Summary of national, regional and/or multilateral efforts to promote or assist other States in concluding or implementing a comprehensive safeguards agreement
30	Summary of support for efforts to apply safeguards more widely in nuclear-weapon States (e.g., Non-Proliferation Treaty working papers)
31	Efforts to amend or rescind an existing Small Quantities Protocol.
32	Summary of efforts to review and evaluate IAEA safeguards, including efforts to support decisions to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of IAEA safeguards.
33	Summary of status of payment of assessed contributions to IAEA.
	Summary of extrabudgetary, voluntary and/or in-kind contributions to IAEA.
34	Summary of contributions to the development of an international technology base to help improve IAEA safeguards.
35	Summary of efforts in export control regimes (e.g., the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Zangger Committee, the Wassenaar Arrangement), Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and its reporting mechanism and other arrangements (e.g., domestic legislation or bilateral agreements) that help to ensure nuclear-related exports do not lead to proliferation.
36	Summary of the implementation of nuclear export control lists in domestic export control legislation and/or regulations.
37	Summary of efforts to show that the safeguards and compliance record of a recipient State is taken into account in making nuclear export decisions.
38	Support for the legitimate right of States to peaceful uses of nuclear energy, such as by providing a list of States with which nuclear cooperation agreements have been completed.
39	Summary of key policy criteria considered when determining whether or not to engage in nuclear cooperation with a State.
40	Summary of efforts to strengthen the physical protection of nuclear facilities, particularly by the national regulatory agency
	Summary of efforts undertaken to implement commitments made in the Nuclear Security Summit process.

Action number	*Examples of information to include (if applicable)*
41	Summary of efforts to apply the IAEA INFCIRC/225/Rev.4 (Corrected). Timeline for any planned national reviews of physical protection policies and practices or any reviews that have been accomplished.
42	Summary of progress in signing, ratifying and implementing the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 Amendment. Summary of efforts to promote the ratification and implementation of the Convention and its 2005 Amendment
43	Summary of steps taken to implement the principles of the revised IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources. Summary of steps taken to implement the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.
44	Summary of efforts to strengthen national capabilities against the illicit trafficking of nuclear material. Summary of efforts to provide assistance to other States to strengthen national capabilities against the illicit trafficking of nuclear material (e.g., commitments made in the context of the Nuclear Security Summit process, the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction). Information about participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative. Information about participation in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. Summary of any reports provided in accordance with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). Status of participation in the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database. Status of participation in the nuclear security activities of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).
45	Summary of progress in signing, ratifying and implementing the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.
46	Summary of activities to strengthen national regulatory controls of nuclear material, including establishing and maintaining a State System of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material, as well as any regional-level systems. Summary of cooperation with IAEA on accounting and control of nuclear materials. Summary of support for IAEA programmes relevant to these actions, including the nuclear security relevant work of the IAEA nuclear safety and security programme.
Peaceful uses of nuclear energy	
47	Summary of the types of peaceful uses of nuclear energy being pursued nationally (e.g., power generation, mining, medical, agricultural).
48	Summary of national policy on nuclear cooperation, including legislation on export controls.

Action number	*Examples of information to include (if applicable)*
49	Summary of national, bilateral, regional and/or multilateral efforts to further the development and application of nuclear technologies to areas that will help to meet the needs of developing countries.
50	Summary of international efforts to assist developing countries, identifying those activities which are undertaken through the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme.
51	List of the total number of countries with which nuclear cooperation agreements are in effect (see actions 37 and 38). List of the total number of nuclear cooperation agreements awaiting implementation.
52	Summary of efforts to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme, such as by advocating for accountability and transparency in the operation of the Programme, supporting the implementation of recommendations made by the Agency's Office of Internal Oversight Services, etc.
53	Summary of efforts in the IAEA Board of Governor's Technical Assistance and Cooperation Committee. Summary of efforts to strengthen the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme, including through any voluntary financial or in-kind contributions.
54	Rate of attainment on assessed voluntary contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund.
55	Summary of any voluntary contributions to the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative or other extrabudgetary contributions to IAEA.
56	Summary of national, bilateral and international efforts with regard to capacity-building and human resource development on peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
57	Title and date of key national legislation on peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
58	Summary of efforts to develop multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle.
59	Status vis-à-vis the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency and the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. Status vis-à-vis the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 Amendment could be reiterated (see actions 42 and 45).
60	Summarize how international best practices on nuclear safety and security have been implemented nationally. Summarize any contributions to the IAEA Safety Standards Series, the IAEA Nuclear Security Series and review meetings of the Convention on Nuclear Safety and the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. Summarize any participation in or contributions to workshops to share best practices, including with the nuclear industry, private sector and non-governmental organizations such as the World Institute for Nuclear Security.

Action number	*Examples of information to include (if applicable)*
61	Summarize any national efforts to reduce the use of highly enriched uranium in civilian nuclear programmes and/or convert nuclear facilities to low-enriched uranium. Summarize any international assistance provided to other States to reduce the use of highly enriched uranium in civilian nuclear programmes.
62	Summarize national regulations on the transport of radioactive materials, noting in particular the implementation of the IAEA updated standards on transport regulations (No. SSR-6, 2012).
63	List the date of signature and ratification of the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage, the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage and/or the Paris Convention on Third-Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy. List the title and date of adoption of any national legislation on nuclear liability.
64	Summarize national position and efforts taken to prohibit [and prevent] armed attacks on or threats against nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes during their operation or while under construction.